





## INTIMATIONS

**S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.****PIANOS**ON  
HIRE  
FROM**\$10 Per MONTH.****TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION  
INCLUSIVE.**

[28-1]

**THEATRE ROYAL.****MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS  
THE****NEW BANDMAN OPERA & COMEDY CO.  
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!**MONDAY, JULY 17th.  
Cyril Maude's Great Masterpiece,  
**"GRUMPY."**TUESDAY, JULY 18th.—From the Shaftesbury Theatre,  
**"THE CINEMA STAR."**WEDNESDAY, JULY 19th.—James Welch's Greatest Success,  
**"OH! I SAY."**THURSDAY, JULY 20th.—The New and Revised Version,  
**"A COUNTRY GIRL."**FRIDAY, JULY 21st.—From the Shaftesbury Theatre,  
**"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME."**SATURDAY, JULY 22nd.—  
**GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.**MONDAY, JULY 24th.—The Evergreen Record Breaker,  
**"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."****BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S. PRICES: \$3.50, \$3, \$2 AND \$1.  
Hongkong, 17th July, 1916.****"AMUSEMENT WITHOUT DISCOMFORT"****SEE THE  
PALISADE  
OUT-OF-DOOR-PICTURES**  
LOCATION NEAR POST OFFICE, KOWLOON.**CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!****TO-NIGHT.****DRAWING ROOM PIRATE.  
THE HARDUP'S HOLIDAY (COMIC).  
THE RECEIVING CASHIER.  
HONGKONG.  
GAUMONT GRAPHIC.  
ELECTRIC SNUFF (COMIC).****BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.****RESERVED CHAIRS \$1.00; UNRESERVED CHAIRS 60 Cts.  
Hongkong, 17th July, 1916.****BEER!****JUST LANDED:****A SUPPLY OF****ASAHI!****CALBECK,****MACGREGOR & Co.****SOLE AGENTS:  
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA  
HONGKONG  
111 ROYAL STREET. TEL. 220-155.****SOLE AGENTS:  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.****TRADE OF HONGKONG.**

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:

**OPPIUM.**  
Stocks on July 15th were 395 chests of Patna, 208 of Benares, 272 of Malwa, and 53 of Persian and Turkish. The exports during the interval have been one chest of Malwa and 58 chests of Persian and Turkish. In uncertified Benign Opium the balance of stocks on July 15th was 110 chests of Patna and 61 Benares. Seven chests of Patna Opium and 10 chests of Benares Opium were boiled by Government monopoly.

**EXPORTS.**  
Four hundred bales of Feathers were sold on Monday, July 3rd. This is the new season of Ginger, and up to the present a small business has been done. There is no business in Galangal, and nothing doing in Star Aniseed Oil, Star Aniseed, or Ground Nuts. The same remark applies to Tin and Saigon Cassia. There is no change to report in the market for Bristles.

**IMPORTS.**  
The Chinese having supplied their requirements in Cotton Yarn, stopped buying, as the uncertain political condition of Kwangtung precludes any idea of speculative purchases. Prices have fluctuated with exchange. Quotations are:—No. 10s, at \$95 to \$111; No. 12s, at \$100 to \$111; No. 16s, at \$106 to \$132; No. 20s, at \$107 to \$143. Arrivals, *net*. Sales 3,000 bales. Shipments 5,000. Unsold stock 34,000 bales. Bargains 12,000 bales. There is no movement in Woollens. As to Metals, a further dull fortnight is to be reported. Tinplates have been the medium of a moderate business, some 10,000 boxes reported sold for shipment. Prices paid from \$11.20 to \$12.50, the latter quotation being firmer at the close. Wire Nails are quiet; small sales are reported. Quotations from home continue firm. Nothing has been done in Yellow Metal. Small sales of coal are reported; all the quotations given are only nominal. The sugar market is dull owing to the political unrest in Kwangtung.

The American flour market is unchanged. Freight is lower now than they have been since the commencement of hostilities, but is only due to a temporary lull in trade. New crop is well reported but will be late.

In the market prices locally are below replacing cost. Stocks are normal for the time of year, and demand remains nominal. Quotations: American Patent \$4; American Cut-off, \$3.40; American Straight, \$3.35; Shanghai Flour, \$3 to \$3.05.

**SAIGON RICE MARKET.**

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, of Saigon, under date July 4th, report as follows:—

Rice Market.—Our market is firm and prices have an upward tendency as a consequence of the purchases of the Government and a good deal of sales for Java.

The total amount of rice exported from 1st January up to 27th June is 681,808 tons against 553,437 tons in 1915.

We quote to-day white rice, No. 2 sifted Japan quality, Hongkong \$4.55 per picul *f.o.b.* Saigon for July shipment.

**HONGKONG'S FINANCES.**

The financial statement for the month of April, 1916, is as follows:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.	
Balance of assets and liabilities on 31st March, 1916	\$ 34,310.49
Revenue from 1st to 30th April, 1916	1,247,236.73
Expenditure from 1st to 30th April, 1916	1,251,547.32
Balance	\$ 182,798.82

**THE CHAOS IN CHINA.****PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS IN THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES.**

A Presidential mandate issued on the 6th inst. directs that, prior to the fixing of the official system, the superior official directing the Military Affairs of a Province shall be called the Tsuchun, and the superior Civil Official the Provincial Chief. The arrangements within their domains as well as their duties and powers are to remain temporarily as of old.

The new appointments include: Lu Yung-tung as Tsuchun of Kwangtung; Li Shun, Tsuchun of Kiangsi; Li Hou-chi, Tsuchun of Fukien; Wang Chan-yuan, Tsuchun of Hupoh; Chen Yi, Tsuchun of Hunan; Tsai Ao, Tsuchun of Szechuan; Chen Ping-kun, Tsuchun of Kuangsi; Tang Chi-yao, Tsuchun of Yunnan; and Liu Hsien-shih, Tsuchun of Kueichow.

Tsai Ao and Chen Yi are concurrently appointed Provincial Chiefs of Szechuan and Hunan. The latter is instructed to proceed to his post as quickly as possible; pending his arrival, Lu Yung-tung is ordered to act temporarily as Tsuchun of Hunan.

Prior to assumption of office by Lu Yung-tung Lung Chi-kuang is ordered to act temporarily as Tsuchun of Kwangtung.

Li Lich-chun is ordered to come to Peking and wait for an appointment. The Second Order of Merit is conferred upon him and he is appointed Lieutenant General in the Army and endowed with the rank of Field-Marshal.

Lung Chi-kuang is hereby appointed Director-General of Mines in the Two Kuang provinces.

In response to repeated requests submitted by telegraph by Tsien Chun-huan and Lung Chi-kuang asking for the appointment of a special officer to proceed to Kwangtung to make an investigation, etc., Tang Hsiang-ming is appointed to proceed to Kwangtung to make an investigation.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.****A MALICIOUS RUMOUR ATTRIBUTED TO GERMANS.**

Extraordinary rumours of a most malicious nature became suddenly current in Shanghai on Saturday afternoon (July 8th) regarding the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, which was reported among the Chinese to have already closed its doors in Hongkong and London, and to be intending to do so this morning in Shanghai. These rumours, of course, were not started until after business hours, in order, no doubt, that they might gather momentum during the week-end; and they had this much effect that a few Chinese cash shops on Saturday afternoon began actually to refuse Hongkong and Shanghai Bank notes or to accept them only at a discount, the amount of which varied inversely with the distance from the Bank.

**THE BEGINNING OF THE LIE.**

Close inquiries were immediately instituted and the rumour was before long traced to a Cantonese cash shop in Nanjing Road, which had telephoned the statement given above to various other cash shops. It is needless to say that the shop in question denied all knowledge of the plot. It was also learnt that a telegram was handed in on Saturday afternoon at the Shanghai office of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to be sent to Peking stating that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank had failed in London and Hongkong. This telegram, the Chinese Telegraph Administration very properly refused to accept.

Inquiries made by the Chinese authorities, who are guilty of spreading malicious rumours, leave little doubt that the whole thing is a German conspiracy, doubtless intended as a counter-stroke to the news of the British, French and Russian victories in Europe, the seriousness of which for Germany is made plainer by every day's telegrams; and possibly also as a form of revenge for the damning disclosures of the general faultiness and bad workmanship of German electrical machinery which the experience of River-side power station has so bitterly proved.

Utterly absurd as the rumours are, not to speak of their silliness, as the German falsehoods cannot fail to recoil in Chinese opinion on the Germans' own heads, they have their serious side, and a plain statement of the case, as shown in documents available to any inquirer, may be given.

**THE STRENGTH OF WAYFOG.**

The note issue of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is more strictly hedged about by its own charter and regulations and of agreements with the Hongkong and British Governments, than probably any other bank in existence. Every note issued is secured by one means and another to its full value in hard silver. In Hongkong the notes of the Bank are legal tender for which the Colonial Government takes responsibility. In Shanghai also the Hongkong Government takes responsibility for the Bank's paper issue. There is no note issue of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Hankow and Tientsin. In Peking there is a small one, also of course, fully secured. In fact Hongkong and Shanghai banknotes are as good as silver because there is always silver to meet them.

Directly knowledge of the rumour came to the Bank's ears arrangements were made to meet any run that might result. Large quantities of dollars were sent yesterday morning to the following fourteen native banks:—Dah Tuck, Wing Fong, Hung Kin, Yui Chuen, Ting Kong, Hung Tong, Tse Ching, On Yue, Shing Yue, Yui Yui, Hung Zing, Kam Yue, Wing Yue, Yuen Wo—who were instructed to cash every Hongkong and Shanghai Bank note presented. The names of these banks were posted on the gates of the Bank's offices on the Bund and were also inserted in the Chinese papers.

All yesterday at the Bank's premises, shroffs were engaged in packing dollars into convenient parcels, so that if any demand should come to-day it may be met as expeditiously as possible.

Such measures should very rapidly calm any apprehension that may have been felt by some Chinese on Saturday. It does not appear yet that many Chinese, even among the less educated classes, have been much impressed by a story of which the malice is no less obvious than the absurdity.

The attempted run ended in a brilliant fiasco. Whoever it was who planned the scheme made a total failure of it.

There are a score or more of stories in circulation among the Chinese to account for the report, which so many believed at first, that the bank was unsafe. To cite but two of these stories is sufficient to show the absurdity and childishness of the rumours:—

The bank has been sending away so much silver that there is not enough left here to cash its notes—that, briefly, is one story. The other is that the British Fleet lost so many ships at the battle of Jutland, that England is sending to China, through her agent the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, for silver with which to buy a new fleet.—*N.C. Daily News.*

**COMPANY DIVIDENDS.****SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO.**

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., held last week, an interim dividend of six per cent. was declared for the half year ended June 30th.

**SHANGHAI DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO.**

At the forthcoming meeting of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., to be held on July 29th, the directors are recommending the payment of a dividend of 12 per cent. for the year ended April 30th last.

**HONGKONG AND THE WAR.****A LONDON NEWSPAPER'S COMMENT.**

We have more than once commented on the patriotism displayed by the British Crown Colonies in the Far East since the outbreak of the war (says the *London & China Express*). As evidence of the spirit which prevails, we now find the question being discussed in Hongkong whether even more cannot be done by the Government and British residents there to aid the national cause in this time of crisis. Substantial sums of money, as we know, have been contributed by the Administration and the inhabitants, and all the men who could be spared have left to join the army, whilst those who remain have made themselves efficient volunteers. Notwithstanding this, it is pointed out by correspondents in the local Press that the standard of living, after over twenty months of the most ruinous warfare that the world has ever seen, remains the same as in the old days of peace. The suggestion is, therefore, made that further sacrifices should be made to bring the Colony into line with the burdens borne by people at home. One practical proposal to this end is that Hongkong should follow the example set by British Malaya in making a direct addition to the financial resources available for the prosecution of the war. It is pointed out that a local war loan would have the advantage of appealing to local pride, and that the Chinese would no doubt avail themselves, freely of such an attractive opportunity of showing their appreciation of the benefits which they enjoy under the British flag. The payment of interest and amortisation, it is thought, could be met by the taxation of luxuries. Another suggestion is that the war excess profits taxation should be extended to the Crown Colonies, since the war has brought bigger profits to certain businesses in our Overseas Possessions just as it has at home. Assuming, however, that the Imperial Government refrains from initiating a general Imperial policy in this matter, the question is, says our commentator, whether or not it will be competent for the Crown Colonies to bring an excess profits tax into being of their own accord. That such a discussion should take place is all to the credit of the Colony, and indicates that the inhabitants are willing, and even anxious, to bear their fair share of the burdens of Empire.

**FOR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.**

Major-General C. Rooney, R.M.L.I., H.M.S. *Queen Mary*, in 1900 served in the China war, acting as adjutant to the R.M. Battalion.

The death is reported of Sergeant F. O. R. Turner, of the 10th Yorkshires, formerly in the Shanghai Public Works Department. He went home with the Shanghai contingent on the *Sima Maru*.

Lieutenant-Commander David William Shatto Douglas, whose loss has been recorded, was commissioned as gunnery lieutenant to the *Bedford*, and served in that vessel until her loss in the Far East in 1905.

Major David Mitchell Tomlinson, Royal Scots, who died on May 12th from wounds received the same day, was for several years chief engineer and manager for the great Kapsan mines in north-east Korea, but being in England at the outbreak of war he at once joined King Edward's Horse, from which he received a commission in the Royal Scots in February, 1915. His promotion was so rapid that he attained the rank of major in August. He proceeded to the front with his battalion in July and took part in the battle of Loos. In the attack of May 12th the Colonel of the Royal Scots was killed and Major Tomlinson took over command. It was while leading a counter-attack that he received his fatal wound.

**THE CHINESE PARLIAMENT.****QUALIFICATION OF EX-MEMBERS.**

In connection with the reconvoction of the defunct Parliament by the Presidential Mandate issued on the 26th ult., the qualifications of the ex-M.P.s. should be immediately reviewed so as to reopen the National Assembly (says the *Peking Daily News*). The Central Government has instructed the Bureau for National Assembly Affairs (which is attached to the Minister of Interior) to investigate the qualifications of the Members of the dissolved Parliament as follows:—(1) The members who lost their qualifications under suspicion of having connections with the revolt in the Yangtze valley in 1913; (2) Members who were suspended from their functions by Mandates of the late Chief Executive in September, 1914; (3) Members who were appointed to official positions by the Government after the dissolution of the Parliament in November, 1914.

**COMPANY REPORT.****B.A.T. DIVIDENDS.**

For the year ended September 30th last, the earnings of the British-American Tobacco Company showed some falling off, but not more than was to be expected seeing that the twelve months included the early dislocation of trade due to the outbreak of war (said the *Financial Times* recently). The ordinary dividend was reduced from 24 to 22 per cent., though the directors pointed out that the profit justified a bigger distribution.

With a more assured outlook this year large interim dividend rates have been paid, and that just announced for the June quarter is 7½ per cent., as compared with 5 per cent. for the corresponding period of last year. With the payments made in January and March the total distribution for the nine months will be 15 per cent., or 5 per cent. more than for the first three quarters of the last financial year. Thus the decrease in the total dividend for that period has already been made good. The subsequent payments for 1914-15 were 12½ per cent., and it is a reasonable assumption that they may be expected to be repeated in respect of 1915-16, if not increased.

**EIGHT YEARS OF LITIGATION.****THE SINKING OF THE "TOSHO-MARU."**

To-day we record the history of a case instituted eight years ago (says the *Japan Chronicle* in a recent issue). It will not be remembered except by those directly concerned that in August, 1907, the steamer *Tosho-maru*, owned by Mr. Koji Yonezo, of Komamoncho, Kobe, was lost near Nookogiri-jima, off the coast of Korea. The Japan Marine Insurance Company, with which the ship was insured for Y.32,000, having failed to settle the owner's claim, Mr. Kaji instituted legal proceedings against the concern. It is stated that no fewer than nine judgments, including three in the Court of Cassation, have been given, the last being handed down by the Osaka Court of Appeal on the 3rd instant, against Mr. Kaji. The support of the intervening judgment is not reported; probably the parties have forgotten the details long ago. At any rate, Mr. Kaji is not satisfied with the last decision of the Osaka Court and has instructed his counsel to appeal against the judgment.

In this way the Law Courts and lawyers in Japan are kept busy and litigation may be dragged on for an indefinite period if one or both of the parties so desire. Perhaps it is in view of these circumstances that a substantial increase of the Department of Justice for an increased number of Judges and Public Prosecutors, and of their pay.

**SALVAGE SERVICES TO THE "KITANO MARU."****CORRECTLY ASSESSED BY THE DEFENDANTS.**

In the Admiralty Court, London, The Dover Harbour Board (as owners) and the master and crew of the steam tugs *Lady Duncannon* and *Sima* claimed salvage remuneration for services rendered to the Japanese steamship *Kitano Maru*, in the Duke of Edinburgh Channel, Thames Estuary, on December 3rd, 1915.

It appeared the *Kitano Maru*, in the course of a voyage from the Far East to London, was at 11 a.m. on December 3rd proceeding up the South Edinburgh Channel, in charge of a Trinity House pilot, when she ran ashore on the North Shingles. The tugs named assisted her off.

In giving judgment, Mr. Justice Baggallay said the value of the services were properly assessed by the defendants themselves when they tendered and paid into Court £850, and he awarded that sum.

**LONDON SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.**  
**INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.**

The School of Oriental Studies has just been incorporated by Royal Charter. Sir John Hewitt, formerly Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces and president of the Coronation Durbar Committee, in 1911, is chairman of the governing body. The school will have its home at the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C. It will be remembered that by a special Act of Parliament the London Institution was transferred to the Office of Works for the purpose of the school, and that the Government has allotted a sum not exceeding £25,000 for the purpose of altering the buildings and providing new accommodation. The additions and alterations, which were delayed first owing to the war, are now nearly completed. Three months before the outbreak of war a Mansion House meeting was held to organise an appeal for subscriptions from commercial houses and other interests connected with our Oriental Empire. It was then stated that towards the total cost of annual upkeep, £14,000, the Government of India £1,250, and the London County Council £2,000, leaving some £2,500 to be raised by endowment or annual subscription from other sources.

It has always been a reproach to us, with our vast Imperial responsibilities, that, while other European capitals maintain well equipped and efficient Oriental schools, London has made merely isolated and exiguous arrangements for studies of the languages, habits, and customs of the peoples of Africa and Asia. The Berlin Seminar für Orientalische Sprachen has for many years cost the German taxpayer £10,000 annually, and the value of its work has been repeatedly attested, to our grave disadvantage, during the war. The damaging effect of our neglect of Oriental languages, in the face of German competition in commerce, pointed out by Lord Curzon at the Mansion House meeting in May, 1914, cannot be allowed to continue for a vigorous trade war when the clash of arms is stayed. As Lord Curzon said, the creation of an Oriental School in London is "part of the necessary furniture of Empire."—*L. & C. Express.*

A story is being told in British naval circles which is worth repeating. A bishop had been carrying out some duties ashore, and the captain's boat, in charge of a coxswain, had been sent to bring him back to the ship. The coxswain, however, returned without his passenger, and on being questioned replied gruffly, "I could see no bishop; only a little chap in gaiters, who had rigged his top hat port and starboard with lanyards, but no bishop."







## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

## NIGHT FETE.

A NIGHT FETE will be held on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., commencing at 9 p.m. sharp. String Band in attendance. Admission 10c; Ladies and Members, 50 cts.

## PROGRAMME:

1. Two Lengths (Handicap).
2. Running Header (Sealed Handicap).
3. 3rd and 4th Lengths.
4. Ladies' Non-Competition. Black discs with white numbers corresponding with the number of the competitor will be submerged to a depth of 2 feet in the bath. The competitors will line up on the side of the bath, and on the signal to start, will dive. The competitor first in returning with his corresponding number will be declared the winner. There will be 2 Prizes.
5. Team Race.
6. 4 Lengths (100 yds.) HANDICAP—OPEN TO ARMY AND NAVY. INTENDING COMPETITORS TO QUALIFY ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH INST., AT 4 P.M., AT THE V.R.C. BATH. QUALIFYING TIME 75 SECONDS. Entrance Fee 50 cts.
7. Water Polo.

Entrance Fee for each event 50 cts. or \$2.00 for events 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7.  
R. C. WITCHELL,  
for Bath House Sub-Committee.  
Hongkong, 17th July, 1916. [912]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NOVARA,"  
Arrived Hongkong on 16th July, 1916,  
From BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND  
SINGAPORE.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such Consignments will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—  
From London, &c., ex ss. "Kathar."  
I.H.M.

From Persian Gulf, ex ss. B. I. S. N.  
and B. P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here and instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 6 days including date of arrival will be subject to rest.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOWSE, at 10, Des Voeux Road, Central, and TUESDAY, 18th July, 1916, at 10 a.m. and on THURSDAY, 20th July, 1916, at 10 a.m. must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. D. PARR,  
Acting Superintendant.  
Hongkong, 16th July, 1916. [1]

## THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1916, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 21st July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 14th July, to THURSDAY, the 21st July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
General Agents for  
The West Point Building Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 17th July, 1916. [880]

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE and HALF DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1916, will be Payable on WEDNESDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 19th, to WEDNESDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1916. [885]

## G. R. NOTICE.

## REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

ALL Persons not exempted who remain in the Colony for more than one week are required to register themselves at the Office of the CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT of Police.

- (a) In the case of Residents in the Colony, before July 23rd, 1916.
- (b) In the case of new arrivals, within one week of arrival.

The following are exempted:—

- (1) Members of His Majesty's Regular Naval and Military Forces.
- (2) Civilians in the permanent employment of the Government or of the Naval and Military Authorities.
- (3) Members of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, Hongkong Police Force, or Special Police Reserve.
- (4) Consular Officers of Foreign States.
- (5) The wives and daughters of persons included in any of the 4 classes specified above.
- (6) Persons of Chinese Race.
- (7) Persons not exceeding 18 years of age.

Forms of registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the Enquiry Office G.P.O. Hongkong, The Branch Post Office at Kowloon and at all Police Stations. The penalty for failing to comply with this Ordinance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

C. MEL MESSER,  
Captain Superintendent of Police  
Hongkong, 20th July, 1916. [874]

## AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
On TUESDAY,  
the 18th July, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m.,  
at the TOYO KISEN KAISHA's Godown  
(and afterwards at Messrs. H. Skott & Co.'s  
Godown), Kennedy Town.

## SUNDRY SHIP'S GEAR AND FURNITURE,

ex ss. "CHIVO MARU,"

Comprising:—  
Leather-Covered Armchairs, Revolving Saloon Chairs on Iron Frames, Wooden Folding Chairs, Nickel-plated Brass Bedsteads, Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, Patent Folding Washstands, Oak Writing and Centre Tables, Mirrors, Coloured Glass Windows, Mattresses, Rugs and Carpets, etc., etc., etc.

On View now.  
Catalogue on application.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. F. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1916. [889]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
On FRIDAY,  
the 25th day of July, 1916, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at their Sale Rooms, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following very desirable residential Property at the Peak:

situate in Chamberlain Road, 100 yards from the Peak Tram Station and adjoining the Peak Hotel.

Being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 78,

and known by the name of "TREVEREN."

The property is held under Crown Lease and contains an area of 44,904 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,  
Vendor's Solicitors,  
No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central,  
or to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,  
The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1916. [892]

## CLEARANCE SALE.

CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.

(In Liquidation),  
Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

GOLD, Silver and Nickel Lever Watches of English, American and Swiss manufacture.

Gold and Gem Jewellery.

Surveying and Nautical Instruments.

Nautical Books,  
etc., etc., etc.

40% discount off pre-war prices  
for CASH ONLY.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,  
Liquidators.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1916. [897]

## FOR SALE.

RUBBER, TEA, and COFFEE Concessions in Sumatra and Java, about 2,000 acres each concession, healthy climate, and guaranteed good prospects.

For further particulars write to:—

J. O. FEENSTRA,  
1, Telegraph Street,  
Singapore, Straits Settlements.

[911]

## FOR SALE.

ONE 3/4 in. NEW TYPE TAPPET STEAM

ROCK DRILL complete with Numerous

Spares, also ONE STEEL VERTICAL TUBE

BOILER, with all Fittings, Working Pressure

50 lbs. per square inch, mounted on trolley.

For full particulars apply—

GILMAN & Co.

[896]

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

BEAUTIFUL SITUATION. Every

convenience. SELECT.

Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[903]

## TO LET.

PREMISES at present occupied by CHS.

J. GAUPP & Co., Alexandra Buildings,  
Chater Road.

Apply on premises or to:—

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,  
Liquidators.

[705]

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an

INTERIM DIVIDEND of £2.30 per

Share, subject to deduction of Income-Tax,

has been declared for the HALF-YEAR

ending 30th June, 1916, at rate of 2 1/2% per

Dollar.

The DIVIDEND will be Payable on and

after MONDAY, the 14th August, 1916, at

the Offices of the Corporation, where Share-

holders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Cor-

poration will be CLOSED from MONDAY,

the 31st July, to SATURDAY, 12th August,

1916 (both days inclusive), during which

period no Transfer of Shares can be

Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STABE,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1916. [894]

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WANTED-GOOD ACCOMMODATION

for Married Couple in British Family;

Large Room, &c. Liberal Terms.

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Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[890]

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## TO LET.

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A TWO-STORIED EUROPEAN HOUSE

at No. 18, Kennedy Road East;

Consisting of Four Rooms with Bathrooms

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Apply—M. J. D. STEPHENS,  
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A HOUSE, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon.

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14, Des Voeux Road. [811]

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The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

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First Floor.

THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING

HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, &c.,

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Russian Consulate.

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OFFICES in Prince's Building.

Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Liquidators.

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OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road

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OFFICES in King's Buildings.

HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS,

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CANTON.

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## TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road

Kowloon.

THREE ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's

Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED FLATS in May Road

with every modern convenience, including

English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot

Water and Water Carriage System. A few

Flats specially designed to accommodate three

bedrooms at reasonable rentals. Immediate

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

Co., Ltd.  
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## TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,

SHOP.

No. 8, BURROWS STREET, WANCHAI,

GODOWN.

"ROSENEATH," No. 4, Hankow Road,

Kowloon.

No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK,

UNFURNISHED.

No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE,

UNFURNISHED.

4 ROOMED FLAT to let at the PEAK.

KELLY CREST, 65, PEAK.

No. 141, WANCHAI ROAD, Large and

Spacious Godown.

"SHORNCLEIFFE" Garden Road, to let

Furnished, 6 Rooms.

"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road,

Kowloon, from 1st May, 1916.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road,

Peak.

"HARTING" Austin Road, Kowloon.

No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.

No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with

entrance on Connaught Road.

TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK,

Unfurnished.

No. 55, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS,

Apply to—LINTSEAD & DAVIS,

2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

[35]

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S

## TAI YEUK FONG

## HAIR WASH.

## AN ELEGANT TOILET

## REQUISITE

which

## COMBINES THE PROPERTIES

of a

## RESTORER, POMADE AND

## HAIR WASH.

We have just received the follow-

ing Order from—

PICKERING, YORKS, England.

Please send me Six Large Bottles

of your TAI YEUK FONG HAIR

WASH.

(Signed) J.W.T.

Prepared only by

## A. S. WATSON &amp;

## CO., LTD.,



# THE WAR.

## MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS OF BRITISH TROOPS.

### "EXPECTATION OF A SATISFACTORY FINAL SUCCESS."

#### GERMANS ADMIT ALLIES' GAINS.

#### POLICY OF BRITISH COMMANDER.

#### AN M.P. ARRESTED.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ALL WELL ON BRITISH FRONT.

#### ENEMY FORCED BACK TO THIRD DEFENCES.

London, July 15th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports that all continues to go well on the British front. At one point we forced back the enemy to his third system of defence, and four miles in the rear of his original front at Fricourt and Mametz. The total prisoners taken by the British is 10,000 since the beginning of the battle, including 2,000 during the last twenty-four hours. The latter included a regimental Commander of a Guards Division. Large quantities of war material have also fallen into our hands.

#### BRITISH PENETRATE THIRD LINE.

General Haig at 10.30 p.m. reported heavy fighting all day in the Poziers and Guillemont sector at the German second line, which resulted in further important British successes, capturing two woods and penetrating the third line north of Bazentin-le-Grand, and reaching the outskirts of Pozieres.

#### FIRST CAVALRY CHARGE.

We captured the whole of the Delville Wood east of Longueval, despite the most desperate resistance. We repulsed a strong counter-attack with severe enemy losses, and gained a lodgement at Faureux Wood, where we penetrated the German third line, a squadron of Dragoon Guards in this vicinity successfully accounting for an enemy detachment. This was the first opportunity for a cavalry action since 1914.

#### ADVANCE ON POZIERES.

We captured the whole of the wood at Bazentin-le-Petit. West of the village of that name, we repulsed two counter-attacks. The prisoners here include the commander of a Bavarian Regiment and the whole of the staff. Advancing east of Ovillers we fought to the outskirts of Pozieres.

#### AVIATION SUCCESSES.

For the past forty-eight hours aeroplanes have been much hampered by unfavourable weather. It was cloudy all day on Friday, and machines were seldom higher than five hundred feet. Nevertheless, much valuable work was done. An enemy train was derailed in one of our bombing raids. During the past twenty-four hours we destroyed three Fokkers, three bi-planes, and a double-engine aeroplane, and forced another Fokker to land damaged. All our machines returned safely.

#### GERMAN ADMISSION OF BRITISH GAINS.

#### Lines Pierced and Trone's Wood Occupied.

London, July 15th.

A German official *communiqué* admits that the British have gained ground, piercing their lines between Pozieres and Longueval, and the occupation of Trone's Wood.

The same *communiqué* mentions attacks by minor British detachments on the Auro in the Neuville sector and also near Armentieres and Arras.

#### GERMANS DREAD BRITISH ADVANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ALL WELL ON BRITISH FRONT.

#### ENEMY FORCED BACK TO THIRD DEFENCES.

London, July 15th.

A *communiqué* states:—"The magnificent success of our intrepid British Allies" is the theme of the French papers, which they declare is something majestic and inflexible in the measured but continuous advances, giving the impression of the latent power of a united implacable will. It is pointed out that the Germans particularly are in dread of the British advance north of Peronne, and have made incredible efforts to prevent it, but the British front is already aligned with that of the French front, thus facilitating a renewal of the combined advance.

#### THREE TRENCHLINES SWARMED.

The details of the assault on Friday show that the British Left, starting between La Boisselle and Contalmaison, swarmed three lines of trenches. They were met by a desperate resistance from two Bavarian regiments at Ovillers, while north of Contalmaison they encountered fractions of the Prussian Guard, which were driven back to the outskirts of Pozieres.

#### 700 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

In the central advance from between Mametz and Monte Auban towards the Bazentins we quickly took seven hundred prisoners, a battery of field-guns, and a number of machine-guns. In a succession of sharp fights, including the repulse of two counter-attacks, the Pomeranian Brigade held out most fiercely at Bazentin-le-Petit. Twice the British emerged from the wood into the single street of the village and were compelled to withdraw. At the third assault in the afternoon they were successful. It is stated that 1,500 German corpses were found in the village. A company was captured fleeing towards Pozieres, but the main body of Pomeranians escaped. The first task of the British Right was to clear Trone's Wood, after which they covered the half mile to Longueval by noon.

#### "TOMMIES' BLOOD UP."

The Prussians defended Longueval, but the Tommies' blood was up, and they dashed forward with such impetuosity that they captured the whole of the place in less than an hour, capturing a regiment's staff and the bulk of a battalion.

#### DASH AND VALOUR OF BRITISH INFANTRY.

A French Eye-Witness says that all were astounded with the dash and valour of the British Infantry, who are sweeping everything in their path with irresistible force.

A feature of the Allied advance is the co-operation of the aeroplanes. Flying low, they signal every movement of the advancing infantry to the rear, enabling the guns left to aid the successive rushes which are made.

#### CAVALRY CHARGE.

London, July 15th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters mentions the first employment of Cavalry since early in the war, detachments of the Dragon Guards and Decan Horse charging, killing 18 and capturing 31.

#### COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S POLICY.

London, July 15th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters reports:—"Our casualties resulting from penetrating the German second-line on Friday were comparatively light. The enemy surrendered freely. The villages offered a more stern opposition than the trenches, but taught by the experiences of a fortnight the troops carefully sought and destroyed the machine-gun redoubts and dug-outs they had captured at Longueval and Bazentin-le-Grand and other strong positions. Before breakfast the mist deepened, and in the forenoon advantage was taken to consolidate the conquered ground. The struggle was renewed most intensely later in the day. An important attack was delivered in the evening in pursuance of General Haig's policy of heavy rapid blows, in order to prevent the enemy strengthening new defences.

#### TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS.

Reuter's correspondent at 7.30 p.m. reported:—"The British progress continues most satisfactorily. We captured a high wood and advanced towards Pozieres and Martin Puich. We have captured over 2,000 prisoners during the past twenty-four hours; also much material. Some South Africans captured Delville Wood.

#### ON THE MEUSE.

Paris, July 15th.

A *communiqué* states:—"There has been a reciprocal bombardment in the Fleury sector on the right of the Meuse. Nothing has transpired on the rest of this front.

#### BOMB ATTACK REPULSED.

A French *communiqué* records that a German bomb attack north-east of the Avocourt Redoubt was repulsed. There has been intense artillery practice at Fleury. Attempted attacks by the enemy in the Forest of Apremont and reconnoissances in Vaux Wood were dispersed by barrage and rifle fire respectively.

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMANS CLAIM TO HAVE RECAPTURED GROUND.

London, July 15th.

In an official *communiqué* the Germans claimed to have recaptured ground lost at Skrubova, on the Russian front, on the 3rd July, taking eleven officers and 1,500 men.

#### RUSSIANS GAIN GROUND.

Petrograd, July 15th.

A Russian *communiqué* states that the enemy yesterday violently bombarded the Russian lines east of Gorodistchie north-east of Baranovitchi. They also made repeated offensives at various points in the region of the village of Skroboff, which were repulsed with heavy losses. The Russians counter-attacked and gained ground.

#### THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### TURKS CLEARED FROM MECCA.

London, July 15th.

The remaining forts at Mecca have surrendered, and 28 officers, 950 wounded and 150 wounded men, four guns and a large quantity of war materials and munitions were captured, making a total of ten field-guns, fifteen machine-guns, 100 officers, 2,500 soldiers, and 150 officials captured since independence was proclaimed.

There is no longer any trace of Turks in Mecca.

#### RUSSIANS ADVANCING WEST OF ERZERUM.

Petrograd, July 15th.

An official *communiqué* says that the Russians have captured fresh positions west of Erzerum and are now ten miles from Baidurt. The fighting is developing favourably south-west of Muhi, despite the desperate nature of the Turkish resistance.

#### ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### MARKED PROGRESS BY ITALY.

Rome, July 15th.

A *communiqué* states:—"At the head of the Posina Valley the Italians carried the strongest positions. The enemy counter-attacked violently but unsuccessfully, losing heavily. In the Tofana region there has been very marked Italian progress.

#### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### FINANCIAL AGREEMENTS.

London, July 15th.

It is officially announced that Mr. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Finance Ministers of France, Russia, and Italy conferred in London, in conjunction with the British and French Ministers of Munitions and the Chief of the Russian General Staff. They reached an agreement for further co-ordinating joint arrangements for supplies of finance. Britain also concluded separate financial agreements with France and Italy. This has initiated discussion of the view that there is a separate agreement with Russia.

#### EARL GREY TO HIS LATE CONSTITUENTS.

London, July 15th.

Earl Grey, in a letter of farewell to his late constituents, says that things are going so favourably for the Allies as to justify the fairest expectation of a satisfactory final success.

#### MR. GINNELL, M.P. ARRESTED UNDER DEFENCE OF REALM ACT.

London, July 15th.

Mr. Ginnell, M.P., has been arrested at Knutsford under the Defence of the Realm Act. "Later Mr. Ginnell was charged at Bow Street and was remanded until the 25th inst.

He had asked to see some Irish prisoners who were confined at Knutsford and gave the name of McFingle.

#### MESOPOTAMIA AFFAIRS. "TIMES" SUGGESTIONS REGARDING INQUIRY.

London, July 15th.

The *Times* states that an inquiry into Mesopotamia affairs should be directed, firstly, as to the Imperial Government's share in the decision to advance towards Bagdad; secondly, to the errors of judgment of the Generals on the spot and the Indian Army Department. When every allowance is made, it will be found that the Indian military system failed to stand the test of war, and the evils of over-concentration were accentuated by the most unwise destruction of the Supply Department.

#### "DEUTSCHLAND" DECLARED A MERCHANTMAN.

Washington, July 15th.

The U.S.A. State Department has formally ruled that the submersible vessel *Deutschland* is a merchantman.

#### BRITISH STEAMER'S MISSING CARGO.

#### APPEAL AGAINST MANILA DECISION.

Manila, July 15th.

The owners of the British steamer *Chinese Prince* are appealing against a fine of 50,000 Pesos imposed upon them on the ground that 2,000 parcels consigned to merchants in Manila were missing from the steamer. It is alleged that these were confiscated by the British authorities at Penang on the ground that the consignees were black-listed.

#### A MOTOR-OFFICE PRESENTED TO INDIAN ARMY.

London, July 15th.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, has accepted a motor-office which has been presented to the Indian Army by Sir Alfred Mond.

#### OBITUARY.

Paris, July 15th.

The famous scientist Professor Elie Metchnikoff is dead. (Telegrams received on Saturday, and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.)

#### PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

#### POLITICAL.

Peking, July 6th.

Though Li Yuan Heng is President of China with the consent of the entire nation, it does not follow that the nation is united. A fierce political struggle is in progress. Ostensibly it is a struggle for the recognition of certain Republican principles, but there are those who prefer to describe it as a struggle for place and power. In addition to the political strife, there is real fighting in Kwangtung with the object of ejecting the Viceroy of Bray personality who is Chiangchun of the province. In Szechuan the clashing of armed forces has just been averted by Chen Yi agreeing to get out; but Hunan is being rent by some half-a-dozen men who think their meritorious deeds entitle them to office and each is determined to fight for it. Then it has to be remembered that the southern family of provinces, with the exception of Kwangtung, have not yet cancelled their respective declarations of independence. So that it will be patent that China is by no means a united country even yet.

The political struggle is, after all, the most important at the moment, because its result will determine the future form of the Government. The Southerners are uncompromising in their demand for a Cabinet which shall exclude any man with a monarchical taint. Doubtless they can justify this demand, but it is not suggestive of compromise and, consequently, operates against a settlement of the problem. The Northerners, who do not regard themselves as having been beaten or that the Southerners have gained a victory, are not inclined to offer further concessions which will lead to their elimination altogether. Again, the fact that Tang Shao Yi has declined so far to accept the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs suggests that this leader is not anxious for a settlement in the interests of the country. It is believed that Tang has ambitions towards the premiership, a post which he held in 1912, and that he is also looking even higher than that. If he persists in declining to accept office he will materially prejudice the prospects of his party, so that it may fairly be expected that in time his objections will be overcome and that he will, with the characteristic expressions of humility and lofty sense of patriotism, take up the difficult role of Minister of Foreign Affairs. The political outlook is very obscure and all kinds of difficulties may be expected before and when Parliament meets next month.

#### THE JAPANESE LEGATION.

Mr. Hioki, the Japanese Minister, vacates his post about the middle of this month and returns to Tokyo for another appointment. During his two years in this city Mr. Hioki has handled a difficult situation with consummate skill, and it is a striking testimonial to his personality that he has gained the goodwill of all those with whom he has come into contact. Next Tuesday he is being entertained by Dr. Chin, Chin Tao, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, and every night until his departure he has engagements of a social nature.

His successor has been announced. Baron Hayaishi, who was Ambassador to Italy, comes here as Minister, but it is probable that his status will be raised. It is understood that the Japanese are anticipating the departure of Sir John Jordan, the present *doyen* of the diplomatic corps. By raising their Legation to an Embassy they will not only please the Chinese but place their representative in a higher position than the others, so that he will become the *doyen*.

#### PERSONAL.

Sir Charles Eliot, the Vice-Chancellor of Hongkong University, is again in Peking on his vacation visit. He is staying at the Hotel de Pekin. There was a very pleasant Hongkong *reunion* at the residence of Mr. T. Fung, formerly Consul in Hongkong, on Tuesday night in honour of Dr. Koch. Dinner was served in the beautiful Japanese garden, the setting of which was as pretty as a stage picture. Owing to the absence of the American Minister at Shanghai, there was no official reception at the American Legation, on Independence Day, but, nonetheless, the anniversary was observed by members of the American community. Some of the parties were distinguished for the *abandon* of their usually staid guests.

#### THE EXODUS TO THE COAST.

Almost everybody who is anybody has left for the coast. I am speaking, of course, of the foreign community. The great exodus to Paitaiho commenced at the beginning of the month, and very few of those who can possibly get away to the seaside will remain here through the summer, which promises to be very hot and trying.

#### THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Peking British Volunteers have finished their drill for the season. They were inspected last Friday morning by Major Nathan, who congratulated the officers and men on the great improvement discernible in their work.

#### MR. JUSTICE HUGHES.

U.S.A. REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE'S CAREER.

Mr. Charles E. Hughes, who has been nominated as the Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States, was born at Glens Falls, in the State of New York, in 1862, the only child of a Baptist minister from Wales. His mother, a Miss Connelly, had Irish, Scottish, and Dutch blood in her veins. At the age of 10 he announced his preference for the career of a professor rather than of a preacher, and at 19, after five years of solid industry at Madison, now Colgate, and Brown Universities, he obtained a teachership in mathematics, Greek, and Latin at the Academy at Delhi, New York, where he remained for one year. In 1882 he entered Columbia University and became a law tutor. Thereafter he entered the legal firm of Chamberlain, Carter & Hornblower, which later became Hughes, Bonduy & Schurman. In 1891 he was appointed, for two years, professor in law at Cornell University. Thereafter, until 1905, he was known chiefly as a good standing in New York Bar. He was also conspicuous for never having shown any inclination to go in for politics.

In the spring of 1905 the New York Legislature appointed a committee to investigate the gas and electric lighting business of the City of New York. Hughes was retained as counsel, and in the course of the three weeks following March 30th gave a remarkable display of his power of analysing complicated accounts. On April 24 he began to dictate the report of the committee, and working night and day, completed it at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 28th. This report was exceptional for its outspokenness. "The company," said Hughes, "is entitled to a fair return upon its capital actually invested, but it is not entitled to capitalize its grip upon the public." The legislation which followed was drafted by Hughes himself, with the result that in the first year the municipality saved on its own lighting alone an amount estimated at \$156,000. Later in the same year he achieved an even more striking success as counsel to the committee appointed to inquire into the life insurance companies. In the course of 47 public sittings, during which he examined many of the most prominent financiers and politicians in the country, Hughes surpassed himself as much by his courteous self-control as by his mastery of the most intricate finance.

The impression made upon public opinion by his obvious honesty and sincerity was overwhelming. He was offered the Republican nomination for Mayor of New York and declined it, but in 1906 reluctantly accepted nomination, which was followed by his election as Governor of New York State. The only pledge to which he would bind himself was to give the State "a sane, efficient, and honourable administration," free from taint of bossism or a servitude to any private interest. As Governor he proved an iconoclast of political traditions. He would, indeed, have no truck with the politicians, and in consequence had no friends among them. In 1910, when still serving his second term as Governor, he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Justice Hughes is a man of cheerful temperament and simple tastes. An extremely hard worker, he is apt to produce by his seriousness a surface impression of austerity. But he has in reality a great sense of humour, and is only intolerant of the squallor of political intrigue. He is fond of golf and of walking, though not climbing, in the Alps. He is a good story-teller and a nimble conversationalist. But his outstanding features are his thoughtful sincerity and his political reticence.—*Times*.

#### BRITISH BASE METALS.

#### DEFINITE PROPOSAL FROM AUSTRALIA.

The Prime Minister of Australia introduced to Mr. Bonar Law last month a deputation of zinc producers in Australia to lay definite proposals, involving a wide avenue of employment, before the Government. Mr. Hughes explained that the deputation owned and controlled all zinc ores produced in Australia. The proposal he desired to lay before the Minister was Imperial in its scope and objects and at the same time rested on sound business lines. It covered a proposal for the erection of smelting works in Britain, and involved the exclusion of German spelter after the war. The scheme, as ready for adoption, provided for preferential treatment of the Empire's products; but also allotted a fair share of raw materials to France and Belgium. Mr. Bonar Law is to consider the proposal with a view to putting it before the Government. Details of the scheme will be announced later.

#### THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The financial situation has improved slightly by the release of the salt surplus this week with its apportionment for the assistance of the Bank of China in Tientsin. It is felt that measures cannot much longer be delayed which will enable the embargo on specie payment to be removed. Meantime Liang Shih Yi, from the sage asylum afforded by your port, has made suggestions to the Government that a loan of \$20,000,000, secured on the salt surplus or the tribute rice, be arranged. Needless to say, such a suggestion is scorned by the *Peking Gazette*, which can see no good in any suggestion that emanates from "the god of wealth."

The Peking British Volunteers have finished their drill for the season. They were inspected last Friday morning by Major Nathan, who congratulated the officers and men on the great improvement discernible in their work.



## Buy To-day.

PARIS, July 15th.  
A communiqué states:—The day has been comparatively quiet on the western front. French aeroplanes last night, in a reprisal for the bombardment of the open town of Luneville, dropped several heavy shells on the town of Mulheim.

It is officially announced that French Loan of \$100,000,000 has been successfully negotiated here.

that the Declaration of London abandoned because it was impossible to stand the strain of the changed conditions of war, but that the Allies continue to conform to the principles of international law.

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AND FROM ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [38

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S. "MONTSERRAT" 6-1-



## METHODS OF WARFARE. THE RETURN OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

### OLD IDEAS IMPROVED UPON.

Could the hosts who fought in Flanders centuries ago look down upon the scene of their battles, they would miss little except the bow. One can not include even the arrow, for we drop that now, away from aeroplanes. The editor of *The Engineering Record* (New York), who writes on Medieval Revival in Warfare, suggests that it is rather remarkable that the bow has not yet appeared on the firing line. It may even do so yet, for as this writer says, it is "a proven weapon not to be despised in repelling a night attack where general direction is about the only thing to be hoped for in the way of aim." We read:—

On the defensive side the steel head-piece has reappeared in the trenches after more than two hundred years of disuse. It is rather better made, considering what is required of it, than the old pattern, and saves many a head from being broken by shrapnel-bullets, which it easily turns aside. In fact, it is a perfect defence against the bullet, travelling 2,500 feet per second, more. Ordinarily speaking, such a projectile would penetrate at short range a half-inch of boiler-iron very easily if it struck squarely point on, but the modern bullet, having a long and tapering point to decrease the air resistance, is fairly easily turned aside if it strikes at an angle, as is likely to be the case, a well-shaped head-piece. Except for this great penetrating power we should doubtless have body-armour as well. In fact, it is being tried in Italy. Its place is partially taken by small, toughened steel shields, behind which a rifleman can work his way forward with a fair degree of immunity from hits. Another very useful item in defence is the trench-periscope, of which divers patterns may be found advertised in the foreign papers. It is a simple combination of mirrors very useful for looking over a parapet, either directly or with a pair of binoculars, the mirrors being made large enough to permit the latter use. Old Herodotus, who flourished about 450 B.C., might well smile to see his polemoscope put to such good use. This instrument, on which he set great value, was quite exactly the same thing, except that it was combined with a single-barreled open-glass. Its modern form is merely better made and gives a bigger field.

The barbed-wire entanglement is substantially the old abatis improved in structure. A tangle of barbed wire is certainly better than a small tree with its limbs carefully sharpened and turned point forward to the enemy, particularly if the wire is thoughtfully painted green, as in some large shipments recently, so as to make it less conspicuous. In the same connection one must not forget the pits with sharp stakes driven at the bottom, and the amiable catpaws—these four-pointed iron affairs which, thrown on the ground, always stand with one point up. The old ones, to be sure, were of roughly forged iron, while technical skill has now benevolently provided catpaws of stamped steel with vicious sharp edges and points adapted to the same old work. The water-filled moat is not part of field-fortifications now, but its place is well supplied by the desperate defence organised along canal and the old tactics of flooding the country to drown the foe.

### WEAPONS OF OFFENCE.

When it comes to offence, our author finds that modern ingenuity has made use of medieval precedents to an extent that is really astonishing. He says:—First to the front comes clattering down through the centuries the Roman catapult, the spring-engine invaluable for heaving stones in attack or defence. It was used all through the middle ages until temporarily driven out by cannon, and has once more appeared here and there in the trenches, just as serviceable as when Caesar's legions used it with less dangerous projectiles. Indeed, it and similar weapons are singularly convenient when the ranges draw within that which can be conveniently managed by an ordinary mortar. The German fire-throwing machine, too, come of an ancient and honourable lineage, going back to the days when the besieged doused the enemy with boiling oil and burning pitch. This flame-projector—merely a tank filled with petrol under a pressure of several hundred pounds per square inch, and provided with a suitable long nozzle from which the liquid, inflamed by an electric spark as it leaves the tube, is directed in a neat stream into the enemy's trenches over a distance of a hundred feet or so. Had petrol been available five hundred years ago it would have been welcomed for similar use on many a castle rampart. Even the bomb, spreading poisonous gases, cannot lay claim to high novelty, since it is a direct descendant of the Chinese stinkpot, which goes back to unknown centuries. The wholesale use of deadly gases poured from the trenches and borne by the wind against the enemy seems, however, to be an innovation—a refinement perhaps, of the old scheme of smothering the enemy out, tried in many a medieval siege.

### THE GRENADE REVIVED.

Stunning missile weapons a little further the writer finds reversion to deadly schemes foreshadowed, at least, in the wars of the middle ages. The hand grenade, for generations a favourite short-range weapon, has once more come into its own. Vastly more effective than the crude bomb of former days, it takes various forms, sometimes thrown directly, sometimes lashed to the end of a stick, and yet again delivered by some rude kind of sling. To quote further:—It is only fair to note that the advent of these cheerful innovations has been met by improved trenches, deeper and narrower than of yore, and when feasible, partly roofed over so that popping a bomb into them is much like trying to snap a nickel into a slot machine. Similarly, the modern trench is more liberally provided with traverses, or their equivalent, than were those in which Uncle Toby valiantly served, so that even when a shell drops into the slot it very likely will disperse no more than two or three men. The mitrailleuse, again, is a lower clever mechanical (Continued on next column.)

## HATRED OF ENGLAND. THE KAISER'S REAL FEELING.

The stenographic report of the debate in the German Reichstag on the Naval Estimates contains the following hitherto unreported passage in a speech delivered by the Radical deputy, Herr Waldstein:

Those of us who live on the coast of the North Sea are terrified when we reflect what would have happened if Heligoland had remained in the possession of the British, and had been at the outbreak of war an English fortified place. We think with gratitude of the German statesman (Caprivi), who, by concluding the agreement whereby Heligoland was handed over to us by the British, transformed that island into the most effective protection for the coast of Germany. A monument to Caprivi ought to be erected on Heligoland with the inscription, "To the Protector of the German Coast." Neither the possession of Zanzibar nor any other possession in Africa could have been worth to Germany what Heligoland has been worth during this war. Again I say, honour to the memory of Caprivi.

The *Deutsche Rundschau*, commenting on Herr Waldstein's fervent expression of gratitude, claims the honour and credit for the Heligoland exchange for the Kaiser. It is absurd (declares the Pan-German organ) to praise Caprivi for a matter in which he was merely the instrument. It was William II who foresaw the strategic value of Heligoland and initiated the negotiations which led to its acquisition by Germany. It was our Kaiser who, in that respect, as in regard to the necessity of a powerful navy, foresaw the future with wonderful clarity of vision and took in good time the measures which most effectively served the interests of the German people.

A quarter of a century ago the Kaiser felt instinctively, and knew by virtue of his insight, that England was our enemy, and that we must prepare to fight England betimes. It may be said with truth that the Kaiser, despite temporary aberrations, has been a hater of England since his earliest manhood, all credit to him for that, and such aberrations as were noted from time to time, with regret, were doubtless due to the desirability of concealing from the perfidious English his feelings towards them. That was fighting them with their own weapons.—*Wireless Press.*

## M.P.'S EXPERIENCES AS A TOMMY.

### ARMY IN FLANDERS STILL "SWEARS TERRIBLY."

Corporal Lees Smith, M.P., the junior member for Northampton, is now serving in France. In an interesting letter to a constituent he gives some advice to the soldier who is called up. He writes: "I imagine I was as much accustomed to comfort and as little accustomed to this life as any one of them, but I have found one thing, that nothing has been so unpleasant or difficult as I expected before I had to do it. Everything depends upon the spirit in which one takes it all. If a man, although he is elderly, makes up his mind that it is a discipline through which he has to go cheerfully, he will find he can do it. In some ways the elderly man has the advantage over the young ones, for if he has acquired more strength of spirit, I do not say that this is a happy life, because it is not, but the unhappiness does not arise from its hardships, but from the fact that we are all homesick."

Long ago someone said, "The British swore terribly in Flanders," and judging by Corporal Lees Smith's letter there has been no weakening in expression with the efflux of time. "I am afraid that those who are soon to be called up will have a rude shock at the language of the Army," he writes. "It is no use beating about the bush; the volume and virulence of the swearing, at any rate out here, are simply appalling. There is so much of it that it means anything. Men out here introduce an oath or two into each sentence merely by force of habit, and without intending to convey any meaning whatever. The habit is very infectious. One of my fellow corporals, who in private life is quite a weighty and dignified headmaster of a large school, told me yesterday that he found it very difficult to avoid catching the habit, and was, in fact, succumbing to it. The army at present is made up chiefly of quite young men, very impressionable to habits good or bad, who, without any malice, pick up without thinking the language which they find around them. I hope the older men who are coming in will retain the civilised language of civilian life."

design, finds ancient prototypes in the armours of Europe, and, oddly enough, even the sliding cloak of the Arrip, prehistoric in origin, is found in a piece of the sixteenth century in the Berlin Arsenal. The old-time arms-maker was far less deficient in inventive ingenuity than in means of execution. Mine, countermine, and petard, all have their modern equivalents, reinforced by gun-cotton and trinitro-cotton, but used with no more desperate courage now than in the Thirty Years' War.

Even the familiar scheme of screening guns and men by carefully placed tell-tale marks came to the time when Bismarck Wood came to Dunsmuir. In addition, concealment, however, the war widely utilised an improvement which is strictly of modern origin: the painting of ships, guns, and even men, in streaks and spots of varied colours, so that they are quite lost in the shifting light over either sea or land. This has its origin, doubtless, in recent investigations of protective coloration in certain animals, which nature has provided with spots and streaks that blend so perfectly with the creature's wonted surroundings as to render it almost invisible at a short distance. Here increasing knowledge of the conditions of visibility has enriched the art of war with a radically new device. All in all, it is rather remarkable to discover how the close-range trench warfare of the present has brought back means of destruction altogether similar to those of the ferocious hand-to-hand struggles of the middle ages.

## GERMAN NAVAL LOSSES.

### FLAGSHIP REPORTED SUNK.

No one in Holland believes that the German Admiralty's list of lost ships is complete, and when the fate of the *Lothron* and the *Hofstock* was announced it was immediately suspected that these tardy revelations were intended to conceal further losses, says *The Times* special correspondent in Amsterdam. "We have now stated the extent of our losses," said the German Admiralty; "if we did not do so before it was because we kept silence for military reasons." The Dutch, who are shrewd people, suspected at once that this sudden burst of frankness was also due to military reasons. What these reasons are is now fairly evident.

There is excellent reason to believe that the *Ostfriesland*, a vessel of 22,800 tons and the flagship of the first squadron, is among the lost German vessels, and that the Germans are trying every artifice known to their Press Bureau to conceal this exceedingly painful fact. Suspicion was aroused yesterday by a long description of the battle in various German papers by a subordinate officer stated to have witnessed the fight from the *Ostfriesland*. The *Vossische Lokalanzeiger* and other journals gave a prominence to this narrative which would have aroused suspicion in the minds of the most artless of the first squadrons, and the ways of the German Press could be seen at a glance that the publication was made with a purpose. That purpose, there can be no doubt, is by giving great prominence to the *Ostfriesland* to convince the world that she is safe and sound. That this is not the case is as certain as anything can reasonably be in the circumstances.

The crew of the Dutch steam trawler *Barndt*, which has returned to Ymuiden from Cuxhaven, heard from German sailors at that port that four big German ships were lost, and that two were missing. This trawler was fishing on May 31st in 55deg 18min. N., 6deg 15min. E., when at 12.30 mid-day a cruiser steamed round her and departed. At 1.30, or thereabouts, a German torpedo-boat sent men aboard to search the trawler, which was thereafter ordered to go to Cuxhaven. A member of the crew, who told me his story, said that they arrived at Cuxhaven at 12.30 mid-day on June 1st. That same evening they heard that four great German ships were lost and that two were missing. The crew of the *Barndt* were not allowed to leave their vessel while at Cuxhaven.

After the battle (of which they saw nothing) Cuxhaven was lavishly bedegged, but the feeling there is very depressed and there is no longer any enthusiasm. Even the appearance of a German cruiser steaming into port bedecked with flags and with its band playing failed to make any impression. Sailors in Cuxhaven mentioned that in addition to the six big ships referred to many torpedo-boats and destroyers were lost—as many as 17 were stated to have gone down. The story by a subordinate officer of the *Ostfriesland* referred to in the telegram from our Special Correspondent at Amsterdam (writes *The Times*) appears in one form as an interview by the Berlin correspondent of the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant* with a midshipman, who is represented as saying, "I was observer on the mainmast of the *Ostfriesland*." The midshipman's story as given by Reuter's correspondent contains little of note. The point of the narrative is the statement, "The *Ostfriesland* did not receive a single hit."

## OBJECT OF THE GERMAN FLEET.

### TO SEND OUT COMMERCE RAIDERS.

An interesting fact has just come to light as to the German Admiralty's intentions in connection with the naval battle of May 31st.

A large number of very fast commerce destroyers were conveyed by the German battle fleet on the night preceding the battle, the intention being to evade the British Grand Fleet during the fighting, which, probably, was not intended to amount to a general engagement.

The Germans wished to give their commerce raiders the opportunity to repeat the exploits of the *Goeben* and the *Munich*. In this there is every reason to believe that they have failed and that few, if any, of the ships destined for that purpose returned to port.—*Times.*

## MR. HUGHES' OXFORD DEGREE.

### THE PUBLIC ORATOR ON HIS SERVICES.

In a Convocation held in the beautiful old Divinity School at Oxford, filled with senior members of the University and ladies—undergraduates, except for a sprinkling of Indians, being conspicuous by their absence—Oxford gave Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, the best "war welcome" she can nowadays. Dr. Strong, Dean of Christ Church, the Vice-Chancellor, whose guest Mr. Hughes was, presented, and Mr. Hughes was presented for the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law by Mr. A. D. Godley, M.A., Magdalen College, Latin speech.

The Public Orator said that England was every day being bound more closely to her distant provinces. Their young men were fighting for her, their statesmen, like Mr. Hughes, assisting at her councils. *Opportunismus tempore scilicet pugnantibus, hic quem videtur consilantibus adest, ita civis et socius ut utrasque partes melius agere dubitari potest.* Born in Wales, he had carried to Australia the eloquence of his race, and the performance of *Celtarum ingenium*. A party leader, he had not forgotten the advantage of the whole State in *partium in republica ductor ut communis utilitatis nunquam sit oblitus*, and as a Labour leader he had always had an eye to the well-being of the Commonwealth and Empire as a whole.

## EMPIRE ORGANIZATION.

### SIR GEORGE FOSTER'S PLEA FOR ACTION.

Sir George Foster, the newly-appointed representative of the British Government to the Paris Economic Conference, won his way to public life from a university professorship in his native province of New Brunswick 30 odd years ago, as an advocate of prohibition. It is 26 years since he became known in Imperial affairs by advocating trade preference at the first Inter-Colonial Conference.

Sir George arrived in England last month, his visit having been arranged mainly in connection with his work as Canadian Minister of Trade and Communications. Seen at the weekend, he pointed out that it would be obviously impossible for him to discuss in advance issues that may be opened up at the Paris Conference. But in conversation he made a strong plea for taking advantage of the present opportunity to strengthen the organization of the Empire, to abandon the old policy of *laissez faire*, and to use the best brains of all parts of the British Dominions to evolve a scheme of greater unity.

"I can understand the attitude of those who say, 'Let us get on with the war and not dissipate our energies on anything else,'" he said. "But what is going to happen if we leave this matter until the bells of peace are sounded? Are we to say to the world, 'We will wait a year to settle our Imperial economic policy under these new conditions?' Before that year is up, the war of arms will have been followed by the war of trade, and great opportunities will have been lost that can never be regained."

"Why not let the representatives of the Empire meet together to talk over the situation and decide on the necessary developments now? They would come not for controversy and not for the advocacy of old theories, but facing new conditions, and with one desire to meet them. The realities of the war may well prevent mere partisan controversy. On all sides we find a new temper among our people. There is a willingness to reconsider old views, an eagerness to allow nothing to bar the way to accepting the best for the whole Empire."

"One task to be faced is to create an organ that will express with authority the voice of the Empire as a whole. There is no one body at present to do it. Take, for example, the forthcoming Economic Conference. Negotiations are naturally conducted through the Imperial Government, but the Imperial Government in economic matters represents only the United Kingdom, and its decisions do not bind the Dominions. In this case the Dominions are honoured and recognized by appointing two Ministers—therefrom as British delegates. Other cases might be met by the Imperial Government obtaining the views of Dominion Ministers, by advance communications, before entering upon negotiations. But obviously all these are special arrangements that have to be made to meet an anomalous situation."

"We are inter-dependent and must become more and more so. We all want to co-operate with each other and to aid each other. The spirit is there. Dominion calls to Dominion, and Dominions stretch out their hands to the Motherland. We want the organization today that will mobilize this spirit of co-operation to the full, and that will enable us to face the practical problems of Empire—trade, communications, and defence—not by temporary expedients, but by method, plan, foresight. There are difficulties in the way of creating such an organization. But if we could come together in round-table conference we might solve many if not all of the difficulties. We have not done this yet."

"Canada has given the best evidence of what it thinks of the closer trade relations of the Empire. For 18 years we have given preference within the Empire, a reduction of one-third in import duties, which applies to-day to every part except Australia. We have been unable to establish preference with Australia as yet because the various changes in Government there have not given us the opportunity. Two years ago we established a wide arrangement of preference with the West Indies, which has worked so far, I think I may say, with the utmost advantage for both countries."

"In Canada we look for the extension of this system of inter-preference, and we will be disappointed if it does not come."

## NEW ZEALAND COMPULSION BILL PASSED.

Amendments to the Compulsion Bill exempting the Maoris and extending the date after which men marrying are to be deemed single from the declaration of war to May 1st, 1915, were carried in the New Zealand Parliament last month. An amendment exempting religious objects was rejected.

The third reading was carried by 44 votes to four, and members joined in singing the National Anthem.

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FOR SWATOW AND SINGAPORE "HUPH" On 17th July, 10 A.M.  
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SHANGHAI "CHENAN" On 18th July, 4 P.M.  
HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG "SUNGKIANG" On 20th July, 10 A.M.  
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"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 25th July, at 2 P.M.

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to	from	from	1916	1916
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NANKIN	July 28	Through Steamer	Sept. 1	Sept. 10
NOVARA	Aug. 11	*KAISAR-I-HIND	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
NORE	Aug. 25	*MOOLTAN	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
MALTA	Sept. 8	*KASHGAR	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
NAMUR	Sept. 22	Through Steamer	Oct. 26	Nov. 4
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
NOVARA	Oct. 20	MORRA	Nov. 19	Nov. 26

\* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.  
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S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT
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SOMALI	TUESDAY, 18th July
NORE	SATURDAY, 25th July
MALTA	MONDAY, 14th August
NAMUR	SUNDAY, 27th August

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STEAMERS	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'PORE	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
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Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.  
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Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
E. V. D. PARR,  
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA  
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
		AND DISPLACEMENT	
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUBAI, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	MISHIMA MARU Capt. S. Nishimura	19,000	THURSDAY, 20th July, at Noon
	SUWA MARU Capt. T. Sakino	21,000	THURSDAY, 3rd Aug., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	ISHIZUKA MARU Capt. Numa	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M.
	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. T. Kusano	12,400	TUESDAY, 26th Aug., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BAMBANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and REISSBANE	AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU Capt. S. Takano	13,500	TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Nomura	8,000	SUNDAY, 30th July
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU Capt. Kotayashi	8,000	SATURDAY, 22nd July
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TENSHIN MARU Capt. Kawai	8,000	MONDAY, 31st July
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	RANGOON MARU Capt. Hori	11,500	THURSDAY, 20th July
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU Capt. Takano	13,500	SATURDAY, 12th Aug., at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU Capt. K. Syeda	12,500	SUNDAY, 30th July, at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE  
VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRAN, CISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

\* Wireless Telegraphy.  
For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
B. MORI, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 91 and 293.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
* KWANTO MARU	8,000 — 12 knots	...
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	FRI., 21st July Noon
* NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	THURS., 3rd Aug. 10.30 A.M.
* SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 15th Aug. Noon
* ANYO MARU	18,500 — 15 knots	TUES., 15th Sept. Noon
* PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	THURS., 1st Sept. 10.30 A.M.

\* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai. \* Cargo only.

\* Proceeding to South American Ports.  
\* Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.  
" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £68.  
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £48.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.  
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.  
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.  
Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU ... 15,500 — 15 knots ... TUESDAY, 12th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—  
K. DOI, AGENT,  
King's Building 1213

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

## OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	...	...
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, and TOURANE	ATLANTIQUE	On or about 23rd July.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

## SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co. for return journey.  
FARES: TO KOBE, \$185.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.  
For further particulars apply to—

TELEPHONE 740

P. THOMAS, AGENT,  
QUEEN'S BUILDING

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

## AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

"MEXICO MARU" ... FRIDAY, 26th July, at 3 P.M.

\* Omitting Shanghai and Moji. \* Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

## BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

## JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.

## FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

\* "AMAKURA MARU" ... MONDAY, 17th July, at Noon.  
\* "BOHBU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 19th July, at 9 A.M.

\* Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.  
\* Proceeding to Anping and Takao.  
These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.  
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAGUCHI,  
MANAGER,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
NANTHERN	...	On 23rd July, 11 A.M.
FEALRAWS	...	On 27th Aug., 11 A.M.
EASTERN	...	On 4th Oct., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless telegraph.  
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.  
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.  
For further particulars, apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
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